THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Gazette,
JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

N°. 543.

MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1765.

Continuation of the Letter to a Noble Lord.*

MR.——aſks if it would be "poſſible to ſettle the quota's of an American tax with juſtice"? Why not? The whole uſed to be commenſurate with all the parts. Is it not nearly as eaſy to ſay what each part ought to pay, as to determine what ought to be paid by the whole? The gentleman will not inſinuate that adminiſtration can ever act ſo prepoſterous a part, as to gueſs what the whole ſhould pay, as muſt be the caſe, if ignorant of the ability of each part. He alſo aſks, if "any one of the colonies would ſubmit to their quota, if ever ſo juſt"? What doubt can there be of the loyalty and ſubmiſſion, paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance of the colonies in all caſes and contingences, ſo far as the laws of God, of nature and of their country require? I have none. Is not the obligation to ſubmiſſion the ſame in one caſe as in the other? If an act of parliament ſays *A* ſhall pay 10s. and *B* 10s. would any man in his right mind ſay it was leſs binding, than if *A* & *B* were by the ſame authority ordered conjointly to pay 20. His odious compariſon of "the Roman tyrants" is left with its author, with this ſingle remark: that "The choice of a doſe, a dagger, or a halter is moſt certainly preferable to the ſudden obtruſion of either ſingly, without time allowed to ſay a ſhort *pater noſter*." The gentleman has made himſelf quite merry with the modeſt propoſal ſome have made, tho' I find it is generally much diſlik'd in the colonies, and tho't impracticable, namely—*an American repreſentation in parliament*. But if he is now ſober, I would humbly aſk him, if there be really and naturally any greater abſurdity in this plan, than in a Welſh and Scotch repreſentation? I would by no means at any time be underſtood to intend by an American repreſentation, the return of half a ſcore idle ſcurvey fellows, who like ſome colony agents, might be induced to ſell their country, and their God, for a golden calf. An American repreſentation, in my ſenſe of the terms, and as I ever uſed them, implies a thorough beneficial union of theſe colonies to the realm or mother country, ſo that all the parts of the Empire may be compacted and conſolidated, and the conſtitution flouriſh with new vigor, and the national ſtrength, power and importance ſhine with far greater ſplendor than ever yet hath been ſeen by the ſons of men. An American repreſentation implies every real advantage to the ſubject abroad, as well at home. It may be a problem what ſtate will be of longeſt duration, greateſt glory, and domeſtic happineſs. I am not at leiſure fully to conſider this queſtion at preſent. Time ſhall ſhow! I can now only ſay, it will be that ſtate, which, like Great Britain, heaven ſhall have favoured with every conceivable advantage, and give it wiſdom & integrity enough to ſee and embrace an opportunity, which once loſt, can never be regained. Every mountain muſt be removed, and every path be made ſmooth and ſtrait. Every region, nation and people, muſt to all real intents and purpoſes, be united, knit, and worked into the very bones and blood of the original ſyſtem, as faſt as ſubdued, ſettled or allied. Party views and ſhort ſighted politicians, with their gins and mouſe traps, ſhould be diſcarded with the ignominy & contempt they deſerve. Mr.—ſeems to be ſeized with an immenſe panic leſt "a ſudden importation of American eloquence" ſhould interfere with thoſe who are fond of monopolizing the place and penſion *buſineſs*. He even inſinuates that it would coſt more to pay our orators, than a ſtanding army *here*. I will eaſe him of this difficulty. There would not be many worth the high prizes of Britain. When trimmers, time ſervers, ſcepticks, cock fighters, architects, fiddlers and caſtle builders, who commonly ſell cheap, were bought off, there might not be more than three or four worth purchaſing; and if they ſhould ſell out as cheap in Britain as I have known ſome of them in America, it would fall infinitely ſhort of the blood and treaſure a ſtanding army may one day coſt. From any danger therefore Mr.—— is in, from "the ſudden importation of American eloquence," he may ſpeechify, prattle and ſcribble for or againſt adminiſtration, abuſe the colonies, turn and return, ſhift, wind & change as uſual, no man will truſt him, and 'tis hoped that in *ſecula ſeculorum*, by the eternal fitneſs of things, and the conſtructure of the cells of his *cerebellum*, and moral aptitude thereof, he will be pegged down juſt where he is and ought to be. He ſeems to have no idea of revenue, but that of drawing money into the public coffers, *per fas aut nefas*, meerly to ſquander away *ad libitum*. Riches returning from the four winds of the earth in heavier ſhowers than the poets ever dreamt of, into the pockets of the worthy and opulent Britiſh merchant, will, according to him, give a griping miniſter too much trouble before he has extracted and "ſqueezed it out again by various domeſtic taxes." His own words! "Perhaps" ſays he "in the mean time, it may enable the merchant, by augmenting his influence, together with his wealth, to plunge us into new wars and new debts, for his private advantage." By this 'tis plain Mr.——'s plan is to ſtop the rivulets, and leave the ciſtern dry. Do you not ſee this, Britiſh Coloniſts, Britiſh Merchants, and Britiſh Manufacturers? Conſider this ye who have ears to hear, and alſo underſtandings to know, before it is too late! This is the ſum total of Mr.——'s political logic and arithmetic! Tis too abſurd to require a more particular refutation. He concludes his—preachment, *ad captandum*, both the great and ſmall vulgar, thus; "It is", ſays he, "to be hoped, that in this great and important queſtion, all parties and factions, or in the more polite and faſhionable term, all connections will cordially unite; that every member of the Britiſh parliament—whether in or out of humour with the adminiſtration, whether he has been turned out becauſe he oppoſed, or whether he oppoſed becauſe he has been turned out, will endeavour to the utmoſt of his power to ſupport this meaſure. A meaſure which muſt not only be approved by every man who has any property or common ſenſe, but which ought to be required by every *Engliſh* ſubject of an *Engliſh adminiſtration*."——I tho't ſubjects were now Britiſh, and the adminiſtration too. Blunder the firſt! The ſecond is ſtill worſe. I cannot tell whether the *exhorter* was ever "turned out becauſe he oppoſed, or oppoſed becauſe he was turned out"; but certainly among other ſpecies of readers, he has omitted to addreſs himſelf to the hopeful young men and promiſing candidates for preferment, who have as it were periſhed in *embrio*. by diſcovering too great an inſolence and avidity of power, by aſſuming the adrowſon, nomination and induction of their fellow ſervants, before they themſelves have been taken into place.

vide Page [*To be continued.*] 177

* vide 162 page

The Public have

been informed in this GAZETTE of Monday laſt, that John Roads had charged Ar. Dismore for two Sufferances, they are now hereby informed by the Officers of the CuſtomHouſe of Salem and Marblehead, that ſaid John Roads never paid any Fees for Sufferances ſo charged, neither have any ſuch Fees been demanded of any by their Knowledge or Conſent.

WHEREAS the Proprietors of the Town of *Becket*, formerly called No. 4. in the County of *Berkſhire*, did at their Meeting *January* 30th, 1765, grant and agree on a Tax of Eight Shillings and Two Farthings on each 3d Diviſion Lot, to defray the Charge of laying out the ſame: alſo at their adjourned Meeting *March* 6th, 1765 agreed on a Tax of 2l. 10d 1 on each Right, to diſcharge the Proprietors Debts—and thoſe Proprietors that are delinquent in either of the aboveſaid Taxes are hereby notified, to pay their Deficiency in the aboveſaid Taxes to *Elijah Aſſford* of ſaid *Becket*, Proprietors Treaſurer, or to us the Subſcribers, or ſo much of their Lands or common Rights will be ſold at a Public Vendue as ſhall be ſufficient to pay the aboveſaid Taxes, and all neceſſary and intervening Charges, on Wedneſday the 18th Day of *December* next, at the Houſe of *Iſaiah Kingſley*, Inholder in ſaid *Becket*; the Sale to begin at 1 'en o'Clock in the Morning, and to be continued by Adjournments (if need be) till the whole be compleated, unleſs prevented by paying as above. Dated at *Becket*, *Auguſt* 12 1765.

Nath'el Kingſley,
John Crane,
James Birchard, Jun'r } Aſſeſſors

TO BE LETT,

A Sugar-Houſe in Black-Horſe Lane, with all Utenſils neceſſary for the Sugar-Refining Buſineſs. Inquire of *John Baker*.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And ſold by P. Freeman, *oppoſite the Cornfields*, T. White *in Cornhill, and by the Printers hereof*;

(Price 8d.)

The Argument from Apoſtolic

Tradition, in Favour of Infant Baptiſm, with others advanced in a late Pamphlet, called, The Baptiſm of Infants a reaſonable Service, &c. conſidered.

By JOHN GILL, D. D.

Being an Anſwer to a late Piece, entitled, The Baptiſm of Infants a reaſonable Service.

N. B. It is taken for granted, that every impartial Enquirer after Truth, will ſpare no Pains to find it: Conſequently that he will read with an unprejudiced Mind, what may be ſaid on both Sides of any Queſtion in Debate, comparing all he reads with that more ſure word of Prophecy, the infallible Oracles of God.

He that is firſt in his own Cauſe, ſeemeth juſt; but his Neighbour cometh and ſearcheth him.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

And ſold by S. Kneeland, *oppoſite the Probate Office in Queen-Street*:

Two DISSERTATIONS,

I. Concerning the END for which GOD created the WORLD.

II. The Nature of True *Virtue*.

By the late Reverend, Learned and Pious.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, A. M.

—Preſident of the College in *New-Jerſey*, &c.——

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from *London* & *Briſtol*, by

Robert Gould,

And to be Sold at his Store in Back-Street, near the Mill Bridge, by Wholeſale or Retail;

A general Aſſortment of Engliſh

Goods cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit, Articles too many to be enumerated in an Advertiſement, amongſt which are the following, *viz.* Nails, Pewter, Bar Lead, Powder, Window Glaſs, ſhort and long Pipes, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, white Stone Tea Cups and Saucers by the Hogſhead or leſs Quantity, with a good Aſſortment of Glaſs and Delph Ware. Likewiſe Pickle Salmon by the Barrel or Keg, ſmoak'd Salmon, about 100 Quintals of dry'd Salt Baſs—A Parcel of Spring Beaver if apply'd for ſoon, otherwiſe will be ſhipt for Europe.——*N. B.* Caſh given for FLAXSEED, by *Robert Gould*, at ſaid Store.

Imported from England, and to be Sold by

Thomas Ruſſell,

At his Warehouſe on *Greene's* Wharff, next Door to *John Rowe's*, Eſq;

A great Variety of European

Goods, conſiſting of too many Articles to be enumerated. Likewiſe a Quantity of *Barbados* Rum, *Dorcheſter* and *Liverpool* Ale; *Liverpool* and *Briſtol* Ware per Crate or Hogſhead, to be Sold cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

Imported from Newcaſtle, *and to be Sold by*

Thomas Jackſon,

On board the Brig[a] *William James Barnes*, Maſter, laying at *Mimot's* T. and at Warehouſe No. 6, on Long-Wharff.

Beſt *Newcaſtle* Sea Coals, Crates

of Earthen and Stone Ware aſorted, quart Bottles, Crates of Sheet Glaſs, Boxes of Do. 10 by 8, and Long Pipes, at the loweſt Prices for Caſh.

A Number of likely Boys and

Girls, of different Ages to be bound out till they are of Age; by applying to the Overſeers of the Poor of the Town of Charleſtown.

TO BE LETT,

A convenient Tenement; with

two Rooms on a Floor, neatly finiſhed, ſituated in Beacon Street, next to the Alms-Houſe. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

The following Paragraph of an Act passed the last Session of Parliament, for regulating the Fees of His Majesty's Custom-House Officers in AMERICA, *is published by Order of the* SURVEYOR-GENERAL, *for the Government of the Officers in Northern District :*

Anno quinto GEORGII III. Regis.

"AND, in order to prevent any Disputes concerning what Fees the Officers of His Majesty's Customs in the *British* Colonies or Plantations in *America* may be intitled to, for making Entries, or other Business done by them in the Execution of their Employments ; be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That until such Time as the same shall be otherwise settled by Authority of Parliament, it shall and may be lawful for all and every Collector, and other Officer of His Majesty's Customs, in any *British* Colony or Plantation in *America*, appointed by any Deputation or Commission from the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in *England*, to demand and receive such Fees as they and their Predecessors were intitled to demand and receive, on and before the Twenty ninth Day of *September*, One thousand seven hundred and sixty four ; provided the Fees so taken are not contrary to the express Direction of any Act of Parliament made in *Great-Britain* ; and in all and every Port or Place in any *British* Island in the *West-Indies*, where no Fees have been received as aforesaid by any Officer of the Customs, such Officer shall, from and after the said Fifth Day of *July*, One thousand seven hundred and sixty five, be intitled to the same Fees as have been received as aforesaid by the like Officers, in the nearest Port in the said Island, before the said Twenty ninth Day of *September*, One thousand seven hundred and sixty four ; and if no Fees have been received as aforesaid by any Officer in any Port in the said Island, such Officer shall, from and after the said Fifth Day of *July*, One thousand seven hundred and sixty five, be intitled to such Fees as have been received by the like Officers in the Island of *Barbadoes*, before the said Twenty ninth Day of *September*, One thousand seven hundred and sixty four ; and in all and every Port or Place on the Continent of *America*, within His Majesty's Dominions, where no Fees have been received as aforesaid by any Officer of the Customs, such Officers shall, from and after the said Fifth Day of *July*, One thousand seven-hundred and sixty five, be intitled to the same Fees as have been received as aforesaid by the like Officers, in the nearest Port in the said Colony or Plantation, on or before the said Twenty-ninth Day of *September*, One thousand seven hundred and sixty four ; and if no Fees have been received as aforesaid by any Officer in any Port in such Colony or Plantation, such Officer shall, from and after the Fifth Day of *July*, One thousand seven hundred and sixty five, be intitled to such Fees as have been received by the like Officers in the nearest Port within any *British* Colony or Plantation on or before the said Twenty ninth Day of *September*, One thousand seven hundred & sixty four ; and if no Fees have been received by any Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs for any Port or Place within any Colony or Plantation, or if the Fees received by such Comptroller before the said Twenty ninth Day of *September*, One thousand seven hundred and sixty four, have not been equal to One Third Part of the Fees received as aforesaid by the Collector of His Majesty's Customs within the same Port or Place ; it shall, from and after the said Fifth Day of *July*, One thousand seven hundred and sixty five, in every such Case, be lawful for such Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs, to demand and receive for his Fees, for any Entry or other Business done by him in the Execution of his Employment, from any Merchant or other Person, a Sum equal to One Third Part of the Fees received as aforesaid by such Collector for the like Business ; and every such Officer shall have and be entitled to the same Remedy for Recovery of such Fees, as is or has been heretofore allowed to any Collector or other Officer ; any Law, Bye-Law, or other Act of Assembly made in the said Plantations, to the contrary notwithstanding ; and if any Collector, Comptroller, or other Officer of His Majesty's Customs in *America*, appointed as aforesaid, shall exact, require, or receive, any other or greater Fees than such as are herein before allowed to be taken, he shall, for the First Offence, forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds ; One Moiety of which Penalty shall be to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety to the Person or Persons aggrieved thereby, who shall sue for the same in the proper Court in such Colony o Plantation ; and for the Second Offence, he shall forfeit his Place, and be for ever after incapable of executing any Office or Employment in the Customs.

If any Person has lost a Silver Can, that was stop'd on Suspicion of its being stolen, and will apply to the Subscriber in Charlestown, *and discribe the same, and pay the Cost of Advertizing, they may have it again.* JOHN HANCOCK, Junr.

TO THE PRINTER.

I AM obliged to *Curiosus* for a compliment, which however undeserved, his questions and the manner of proposing his doubts in your last paper, show him to be a gentleman, a scholar, and a friend to liberty and to truth ; and he shall be answered accordingly. It might be sufficient for the present to say, that the passage by him quoted may be taken for a general rule, and that to all such there are exceptions. My friend desires to know my precise and determinate meaning by the the terms "the nature of the British constitution"—I answer nearly in his own words. I mean "the most perfect combination of human powers in society, that *FINITE wisdom hath yet contrived and reduced to practice* " for the preservation of liberty and the production of happiness" The "idea and nature of a supreme power"—in natural philosophy, and in the sense of most modern politicians, means the *vis unita* or *vis fortior* of the society in whose hands soever it may be, for the time being, and by what means soever it got there, be it by force or fraud, right or wrong. By the idea and nature of the supreme power, a lawyer, a moral philosopher, and a christian, always means the same power rightfully and honestly obtained, and that originally by the free choice and consent of the whole people or community. He has 2 other questions, (viz) 1. "How far will he carry the affection that we must and ought peaceably to submit to the decrees of parliament ? 2d. If the parliament should decree away the property, liberty and life of every member of the empire that was not a member of parliament, ought we in that case peaceably to submit ?" To this last I say clearly NO. It is past all doubt that if such a case should ever happen, which God forbid, all bands of society would be broken, & a total dissolution must ensue. The other question of the extent of our obligation to obedience, is *quæstio spinosa*, and has at different times been attended with terrible effects, both to those who would set no bounds to it, as well as to those who have contended for a reasonable limitation of this principle. I shall only observe here, that this question has generally related to the supreme executive ; but a few passages from Mr. Locke, will show his sentiments also with regard to the supreme legislative. My own sentiments would be of very little weight in the scale with or against a philosopher who had a clearer idea of government, and of the British constitution in particular, than all the writers before him, or perhaps that have succeeded him. I shall therefore in this *ordeal* road reserve my own opinion to myself. "The old question will be asked says Locke, in this matter of prerogative, *but who shall be Judge when this power is made a right use of ?*" "I answer, between an executive power in being, with such a prerogative, and a legislative that depends on his will for their convening, there can be no judge on earth ; as there can be none between the *legislative* and the people, should either the executive or the legislative, when they have got the power in their hands, design or go about to enslave or destroy them. The people have no other remedy in this, as in all others cases, where they have no judge on earth, but to appeal to heaven. For the rulers in such attempts exercising a power the people never put into their hands (who can never be supposed to consent that any body should rule over them for their harm) do that which they have not a right to do. And where the body of the people or any single man is deprived of their *right*, or is under the excercise of a power without right, and have no appeal on earth, then they have a liberty to appeal to heaven, whenever they judge the cause of sufficient moment. And therefore though the people cannot be judge, so as to have, by the constitution of that society, any superior powers to determine and give effective sentence in the case ; yet they have by a law antecedent and paramount to all positive laws of men, reserved the ultimate determination to themselves, which belongs to all mankind, where there lies no appeal on earth, (viz) to judge whether they have just cause to make their appeal to heaven.—And this judgment they cannot part with, it being out of man's power so to submit himself to another, as to give him a liberty to destroy him. God and nature never allowing a man so to abandon himself, as to neglect his own preservation. And since he cannot take away his own life, neither can he give another power to take it. Nor let any one think this lays a perpetual foundation for disorder ; for this operates not 'till the inconveniency is so great, that the majority feel it and are weary of it, and find a necessity to have it amended : but this the executive power or wise princes never need come in danger of : and it is the thing of all others, they have most need to avoid, as of all others the most perilous."

Locke's Dis. on Gov't. p. II. Chap. XIV. sc. 168.

"Here 'tis like the common question will be made says he, "Who shall be judge," whether the prince or legislative act contrary to their trust ? This perhaps ill affected and factious men may spread amongst the people when the prince only makes use of his due prerogative. To this I reply, "the people shall be judge", for who shall be judge whether his trustee or deputy acts well and according to the trust reposed in him, but he who deputes him, and must by having deputed him, have still a power to discard him when he fails in his trust. If this be reasonable in particular cases of private men, why should it be otherwise in that of the greatest moment, where the welfare of millions is concerned, and also where the evil if not prevented is greater, and the redress very difficult, dear and dangerous?"

Id. chap. 19. se. 240.

"The legislative acts against the trust reposed in them, when they endeavour to invade the property of the subject, and to make themselves *or any part of the community*, masters or arbitrary disposers of the lives liberties and fortunes of the people." Id. cap. 19 pr Tot, and cap 10 Tis probable further satisfaction will be given in the course of the letter.

vide Page 164 *I am your's &c.* F. A.

CHARLESTOWN, (South Carolina) July 17.

M. Issasi, appointed by his Catholic Majesty Governor of New-Orleans, has been at the Havana for upwards of five months past. The Spaniards say the obstructions to their taking possession of Louisiana are owing to the Court of Great-Britain, which would not agree to the French taking possession of some territories the Spaniards were to cede to them. The French, however, appear heartily tired of it.

Arrived, The Adventure, Edwards from Boston.

August 3. The Rev. Mr. Gibert, who arrived here in April last year, with the French Protestants that have formed the settlement of New-Bourdeaux in Hillsborough township, has succeeded so well, in attending the culture of silk, that he raised 620 pound of cocoons this year, upon the plantation of Gabriel Manigault, Esq; called Silk-Hope ; out of which he has 36 pounds of fine drawn SILK, and will be able to draw fourteen pounds more. A proof, that this valuable manufacture may easily be bro't to perfection here, by those who will give any attention thereto —— Mr. Gibert goes for England next week, and carries the silk and two Boxes of cocoons with him.

Aug. 10. *Thomas Lynch, Christopher Gadsden,* and *John Rutledge*, Esq'rs; are appointed a Committee from the House of Representatives of this province, to consult with the several Committees of other Houses that are to meet at New-York the first Tuesday in October next, on the present circumstances of the colonies, and the difficulties to which they are and must be reduced by the operation of the acts of parliament, for levying duties and taxes on the colonies, and to consider of a general, united, dutiful, loyal and humble representation of their condition to his Majesty and the parliament, and to implore relief —— And the house have resolved to provide a sufficient sum to defrey the charges and expences of their going to, continuing at, and returning from the said meeting.

NEW-HAVEN, August 16.

'Tis said that two Printers in London were lately fined One Hundred Pounds Sterling each for printing against some Proceedings of Parliament regarding the Spitalfield Weavers.—It may probably appear hereafter, whether they were tried by a Jury, or otherwise.

A Letter from New-York reports, that James Parker, Esq; now in East New Jersey, is appointed D. Post Master General for Part of North America ; and that he intends to reside in said City.

A Coffin of exquisite Workmanship was preparing for the interment of a young Gentleman called the STAMP-ACT, who, it is said, expired soon after Lord Bute went to Scotland. *Lond. Inte.*

"A shocking and melancholy affair happened at Albany on Saturday the 3d inst. about half after 7 o' Clock in the morning by Joseph White, merchant, committing the act of suicide ; he did it with a pistol, loaded with two balls, which he discharged under his right ear.

IMPORTED from LONDON
BY
THO' HICKLING,
And to be Sold by Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop at the Corner of Black-Horse Lane, leading to *Charlestown* Ferry, (formerly improved by Mr. *Thomas Boucher*) very low for CASH.
A great Variety of European and India GOODS, Stationary Ware, consisting of too many Articles to be enumerated.

TO BE SOLD BY
Richard Clarke,
At the lower End of King Street ;
BEST English & New-England Loaf Sugar ; single. middle. double and treble refined Bastard and Muscovado Sugars ; fresh *Philadelphia* Flour ; Barr Iron, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,
A Double deck'd Brigantine, just launched, compleatly finished, 100 Tons burthen, and of the following Dimensions, 50 Feet Keel ; 19½ Feet Beam ; 9 Feet Hole ; 4 Feet between Decks ; she has a long Quarter Deck, and fine Accomodations :—For further Particulars, inquire of *John Lovell*, at his Shop near the Conduit.

I See the Circular Letter to Convene them, page 180 & the Margin. 99 vide page 59.

BOSTON, August 26.

The remarkable Transactions of the 14th Instant, have certainly had some extraordinary Effects——The Massachusetts-Gazette is *no longer* a Court Paper, under the Constraint of higher Powers,—the Printers having declared, once for all, that *they hope* it will ever be as free from an *Imprimatur* as any one on the Continent—As an Evidence of the *Sincerity* of their Conversion, they have ventured to assert, in Opposition to what they had published the Week before, which they now intimate was a partial Account, that "the Concourse "consisted of some of the *highest Reputation*"— "inspired with a Spirit of *Patriotism*, which diffused "itself *thro' the whole*"— "affected with a *sense of* "*Liberty*, and all *on the Wing* for *Freedom*"—"went "to work to demolish an Edifice supposed to be de-"signed for a STAMP OFFICE"— "which they soon "effected"—O brave!—We wish however they had been a little more explicit, when they tell us, that the Lucubrations of all will ever meet with a cheerful Reception, with this single *Restriction*, that they be allowed the not unreasonable, Privilege of distinguishing for themselves—that is, the Lucubrations of all shall meet with a cheerful Reception from them, whenever *they* shall think fit to receive them.

A grovling ministerial writer in the New-Haven Gazette, said to be the famous Mr. Ing—ll, tells his readers, that "it is the principal business of the Stamp "Officer to *put it in the power* of the people to pur-"chase the stamped paper in the most *convenient* "manner, and to receive and *pay over* the moneys", *A curious fellow this!*—And that the act of parlia-"ment is so contrived, as *in most cases*, to make it "the *interest* of the people to *buy* them, as their "titles by judgment, &c. obtained otherwise than "upon stamped paper, are declar'd void"—*We would advise this* RETAILER *to suspend the advertizing his Wares till they arrive* SAFE *to market; and withall, to take the friendly hint, that if he intends to undervalue* other peoples paper, *in order to recommend* his own, *it will be deem'd inconsistent with the character of a* fair dealer, *and he will be treated accordingly.*

Wednesday last a Ship arrived here from Leith, in North Britain, had nine Weeks passage. Sir Harry Seaton, an Officer in His Majesty's Service on this Continent, came Passenger; as also a Number of other Persons.—At the Sight of this Ship, great Numbers of People were assembled on the Long Wharf, in Expectation of its being Deversion from London, who it is said has the Stamped Papers on board.

It is said Mr. Oliver will land the Stamped Papers at the Castle, and that he will not distribute them, unless the General Court shall desire it—Quere, *What have the General Court to do with the Stamp Office?*

The same day a Fire broke out at some Work Shops, making the Corner between Quaker-Lane and Water-Street, when the whole Edifice, consisting of six Shops, was almost instantly in Flames; but such was the Activity of the Inhabitants (always very alert on such Occasions) that it was extinguish'd without any other Damage than destroying the upper Part of the Building.—This Disaster is said to to have happen'd thro' the Contention of a couple of Boys, neither of which would take the Care of a Glue Pot, which was heating, while the other went to Breakfast.——This we are induc'd to mention from it's not being the first Instance of the same Calamity's befalling the Town thro' the like Indiscretion.

Since the Resignation of the Stamp Officer, a Question has been thrown out—How shall we carry on Trade without the Stamp'd Papers?—Carry on no Trade at all, say some, for who would desire to increase his Property, at the Expence of Liberty.—Others say, that in Case there shall be no Officer to distribute the Stampt Papers after the first of November, a regular Protest will justify any of his Majesty's Subjects, in any Court of Justice, who shall carry on Business *without* them?

Some very judicious Persons are of Opinion, that the Wisdom of the British Parliament will never order any Measures to enforce an Act, utterly irreconcileable to the Friends, not of *a Part only*, as was the Case of the Cyder Act in England, but the WHOLE PEOPLE of America.

To attempt the Enforcement an Act on the Colonies by *Military* Strength, would tend to destroy their Usefulness to the Mother Country——Commercial Intercourse must in a great Measure, if not totally cease—And besides, a Colony of Soldiers is in Effect no Colony at all.

Should the Colonies cease to take off the Manufactures of Great Britain, as they will be under a Necessity of doing very soon, unless she alters her Measures, Thousands of her useful Labourers and their Families must starve—so great a Dependance has the Mother upon her Children.

Messieurs EDES & GILL.

I Desire the Printers of the Thursday's Paper to tell their Readers *who* those Gentlemen of *Integrity* and *Reputation* were, that informed the *Populace* that an honorable Gentleman had* "not *only spoke, but wrote* AGAINST *laying on the Stamp Duties*".—And if these Gentlemen will make it appear to be a Fact, they shall have the *Honor* of three Cheers, with the free Consent, *of your humble Servant,*

TOM.

We hear that the Effigy of a Stampman has been hung up in the most noted Towns in the Government of Connecticut.

WHereas it has been reported that I the Subscriber am a Promoter and Encourager of the Stamp Act, and that I have given a Testimony, or wrote Letters Home reflecting on the Merchants here: These are therefore to inform the Public, That such Reports are malicious, scandalous and false, without the least Shadow of Truth—The Testimony referred to is what I was called upon as Register of the Court of Vice Admiralty to give in the Dispute between the late Surveyor and Mr. Barrons, which had only Relation to Mr. Barrons and the said Court, and which I have shewn to a Number of Merchants, and am ready to produce when called upon by any one who desires Satisfaction, and to attest that it is a true Copy of the whole that went home.

The Reports relative to others, is not my Concern to clear up; all that I have now said I think necessary for my own Reputation and the Satisfaction of the Public.

WILLM STORY.

Boston, Aug. 26, 1763.

To be Sold for such Pay as may suit, a fine Schooner of 75 Tons Burthen, almost new. Enquire of E. QUINCEY, Jun.

On Thursday NEXT,

Will certainly be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, (if not before disposed of at private Sale.) at Warehouse No. 15, on the Long Wharf,

SAID Warehouse, being a large Building, thoroughly repaired, with a new Addition at the Back Part, with Half a Share of the 22d Lot in the second Division of the Long-Wharf, with the Wharfage, Crainage, &c. thereto belonging. The Sale to be between the Hours of XII & I o'Clock.

WHEREAS there has been a Number of Men deserted from His Majesty's Ship the *Maidstone*, and others of His Majesty's Ships stationed in *New England*:

THIS is therefore to give Notice, That whoever shall apprehend (or shall, by any Information or Means cause to be apprehended) any Deserter from His Majesty's Ship the *Maidstone*, or any others His Majesty's Ships aforesaid, shall receive a Reward of *Forty Shillings* Sterling for each such Deserter, on delivering them on board His Majesty's Ship the *Maidstone*, or any other of His Majesty's Ships stationed on the Coast of *New-England*.

AND this is further to give Notice, That if any Masters of Merchant Vessels, or others, shall be found to entice any to desert from the King's Ships, they will be prosecuted to the utmost Rigour of the Law.

Given under my Hand, on board His Majesty's Ship the *Maidstone*, in Newport Harbour, Rhode Island, the 16th Day of *August* 1765.

CHARLES ANTROBUS.

LOST some Time this Month, a Gold Seal of a Watch; the Field, three Boar's Heads, and the Crest, a Boar cut on a Chrystial.——Whoever shall find it, and bring it to the Printers hereof, shall be well rewarded for taking it up.

Casco Bay, August 13, 1765.

The Ship *Generous Planter, John Calfe*, from *St. Christopher's*, and sails for said Island in all *September*.

MAlachy Field takes this Opportunity of acquainting the Publick, that he undertakes to cure all Disorders incident to Horses, if curable, viz. Strains of all Kinds, the Mange or Scab Fistula, and Gangrain Wounds of all kinds, Melanders and Selanders, Colds, Coughs, Worms of all kinds, Consumptions, the Antico, Sickheart, sick Spleen, the Yellows, evil Habit of the Body, Strangles; he likewise undertakes the breaking and managing of young Cattle, for the Bitt and Snaffle, nicking and setting their Tails to the greatest Advantage. Said *Field* has made this Branch his Study upwards of 20 Years, in foreign Countries; and is so confident of his Abilities and Knowledge in the internal and external Diseases of Horses, that he intends to make no Demands for his Attendance or Trouble, except he performs such Cures as he undertakes. Said *Field* designs to lodge the first and third Week of each Month at Mr. *Coleman's*, at the Sign of General Wolfe near the Market House; the second and last at Mr. *Charles Connor's*, at the Queen's Head *Roxbury*. He likewise will undertake the preparing and ordering Horses for Races, by physicking, sweating and giving such Pills as will effectually strengthen the Animal and preserve his Wind.

For SALE,

Jamaica MAHOGONY, enquire of *Thomas Brattle.*

A Wet Nurse, with a good young Breast of Milk, is wanted in a Family. Inquire of the Printers.

To be Sold very Cheap for Cash,

A SLOOP, Burthen about 80 *Tons, just arrived from Whaling, with all her Appurtenances, &c. Her Boat almost new.—Also two new Cables, one* 11 *the other* 12 *Inches.——Likewise to be Lett, one Half of a Brick House, near Mr.* William Torrey's, *Baker, in Water-Street. Inquire of Edes and Gill.*

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. Samuel Bacon, *late of* Salem, *in the County of* Essex, *Merchant, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accompts to* Jonathan Orne *and* George Smith, *of said* Salem, *Executors to said Estate, in Order for a speedy Settlement.*

Salem, August 21, 1765.

TO BE SOLD,

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale, on THURSDAY next.

A Great Variety of valuable Articles—The Sale to begin at 5 o'Clock Afternoon——viz.

§*§ Superfine plain and flowered Lawns, Silk Jacket & Breeches Patterns, Worsted do. A large Assortment of fine Silk Hose, Cotton & Thread do. A Quantity of Silk Twist & Buttons, Irish Hollands, Checks, Oznabrigs, Bed Ticks, Boxes of Hatts, English Shoes, Thicksetts, Woolens of various Sorts, Paste Shoe and Neck Buckles, sundry Cask of Bristol Beer, a Walnut Case of Draws Chest upon Chest, Tables, &c. &c. Articles too many to be enumerated.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,

By Moses Deshon,

At the Newest Auction-Room, opposite the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square;

Next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings

A Variety of Eurorean Goods,

Houshold Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c.

At the New Auction-Room now kept by

ELIAS DUPEE,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, Next Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings.

An Eight Day Clock, Case Drawers, Pictures, Looking Glasses and other Houshold Furniture. Broad Cloths. Duffles, Sagathees, Dureys, Shalloons, Tammies, silk and worsted knit Patterns, silk and worsted Hose. Apparel. Watches, Books, &c. Linnen, Cambrick, Muslin, Chints, Callicoes, Chex, &c.

To be Sold at Publick Vendue,

By John Harris,

Next Door to the Red Lyon;

This Evening, and Next Thursday Evening.

CHecks, Garlix, Irish Linnens, Worsted Plush, Broad Cloths, Kerseys, silk and Linnen Handkerchiefs, Men and Womens Hose, coarse and fine fine Hats, Cutlary Ware, Men Womens and Seamens Apparel, Kilmarnock Caps, &c.

CUSTOM HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERD IN.

Odle and Browne from Connecticut. Lippet from Rhode Island. Barbec from New-York. Beck from Maryland. Smithwick from Granada & St. Thomas. Sigourney from St. Eustatia. Bray from St. Kitts. Cafes from Honduras. Aitken from Leith.

CLEARED OUT,

Warner for Connecticut. Rast & Atkins for Newfoundland. Cobb for Quebec. Atwood for Halifax. Fraser for Surranam. Deliver for Dominico. Southcott for Bilboa. Dobson for Whitby. Smith for London.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Odell for Connecticut. Smith for Philadelphia. Hubbart for West Indies. Phillips and Francis for Newfoundland. Hayward for Liverpool.

Buried in the Town of Boston, since our last,

Fifteen Whites. NO Black.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches. Seven.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week*

Monday, 34 m. aft.	7	Friday, 9 m. aft.	11
Tuesday, 27 m. aft.	8	Saturday 57 m. aft.	11
Wednesday, 19 m. aft.	9	Lord's-day, 45 m. aft	12
Thursday, 15 m. aft.	10	Full ● 30 DAY 2 Aft.	

// Ingersoll

* Tho- Hutchinson Esqr Vide page 163 Vide void the Act pa. 33

For SALE,

A Quantity of choice *French* INDIGO, a few Pipes of *Madeira* WINE warranted pure, and West India Produce as usual——at *Thomas Brattle's* Store near *Faneuil*-Hall Market.

TO BE SOLD BY

Andrews & Domett

At Store No. One, South Side of the Town-Dock; *(oppoſite the Swing-Bridge)*

New-England and West India Rum per Hogſhead or Barrel	*Philadelphia* Flour
Loaf and brown Sugar	Ruſſia, Ravens, & Engliſh
Bohea Tea	Duck, Sewing & whipping
Hyſon ditto, Coffee,	Twine, Choice Dumb'd
Nutmegs, Cinnamon,	Fiſh, Iron hollow Ware
Cloves, Durham's and	Long and ſhort Pipes per
Young's Muſtard	Box or Groce
French Prize Indigo	Cod Hooks Leads & Lines
Flax, Caſtile Soap	Mackrell ditto
Starch, Kippen's Snuff	Pepper, Piemento
Redwood, Logwood	Chalk, Brimſtone
Copperas,	Mackrell, Alewives,
	ALSO,

Flaſk Oyl—Bar Iron—and Butter in Firkins.

All Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of *Thomas Jenner*, late of *Charleſtown*, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in to Mrs. *Joanna Jenner*, ſole Executrix to ſaid Eſtate. And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to ſaid Executrix, to prevent Trouble.

N. B. Whereas ſundry Books are lent belonging to Mr *Jenner*, it is deſired they may be returned without further Notice.

To be Sold or Lett, about 10 Acres of Marſh, near *Charleſtown* Mills. ALSO,

To be Sold a Wood Lot near the Brick Kilns in *Medford*. Enquire of ſaid Executrix.

Charleſtown, 17th Auguſt, 1765.

TO BE SOLD BY

William Greenough,

Of *Newbury-Port*, Sailmaker; Near the Crown and Canniſter,

English, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, Ticklingburg and Oznabrigs, as cheap for Caſh as at *Boſton*.

N. B. Any Gentlemen who are building at *Newbury-Port*, may be ſupply with a Suit of Sails at the loweſt Rates, by ſaid *Greenough*.

TO BE SOLD,

A Tract of 720 Acres of good Land, ſituated in the Town of *Holden*. Inquire of the Printers.

A likely Negro Girl, about 16 Years of Age, capable of doing all Sorts of Houſhold Work, to be ſold only for want of Employment. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

Ran away from his Maſter, Mr. Francis Shaw, *of* Boſton, *Taylor, on the* 15th *Inſtant, an Apprentice Lad, named* John Grainger, *about* 17 *Years of Age, well-ſett, ſandy Complection, ſomething freckled, and has red Hair. Had on a light Beaver Coat, and took with him a Suit of blue Cloaths.*

Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice and will bring him to the Subſcriber, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS *Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid.*

FRANCIS SHAW.

All Maſters of Veſſels and others are hereby cautioned againſt harbouring, concealing or carrying off ſaid Apprentice, on Penalty of the Law.

Reading, Auguſt 12, 1765.

Ran-away from his Maſter Nathan Parker *of* Reading, *on the 7th Inſtant at Night, a Negro Man named* COLE, *about 27 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, well-ſett, ſpeaks good Engliſh, and has a demure Countenance. Had on and took with him, a light blue Coat, and alſo a light Coat, a check Holland Jacket without Sleeves, a Pair of check and a Pair of white Trowſers, a new check and an old white Shirt, and a new Felt Hatt.—He took with him a very good Gun, with the Name of his Maſter engrav'd at large on the Thumb-Piece which was Silver, and an old Sword. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and will convey him to his ſaid Maſter, ſhall have* TWO DOLLARS *Reward and all neceſſary Charges paid.*

NATHAN PARKER.

All Maſters of Veſſels and others are hereby cautioned againſt harbouring, concealing or carrying off ſaid Servant, on Penalty of the Law.

Imported in th[illegible] old

Suſanna Renken,

In Fore Street, near the Draw-Bridge, *BOSTON*,

Pink, blue, green and brown Ducapes; green pink blue and changeable Mantuas plain and ſtript luteſtrings, pink blue green and brown Engliſh Damaſks, India ditto, Taffaties, Perſians, Brogliocs, Belgemios, black blue crimſon pink and white Sattin, black and coloured Sattin Hatts and Bonnets, Silk Shoes and Clogs, Engliſh and Lynn Shoes, Childrens Morocco ditto, Chinces, Patches, faſhionable Trimmings, Gimps and Snail ditto, Staybraid and Cord, black and white Silk Gloves and Mitts, Worſted ditto, Cambricks, plain and ſpotted Lawns, Gauzes, Iriſh Linnens, Ruſſia ditto, Long Lawn, Callimanco, Tammies, Durants, Ruſſels, Grograms, Shalloons, German Serges, Broad Cloths, Halfthicks, Silk Knee Straps. Buttons, Twiſt, Silk Handkerchiefs, Linnen ditto, Damaſk and Diaper Table Cloths and Napkins, Clouting Diaper, faſhionable Ribbons, Pins, French Necklaces. Needles, Threads, Tapes, Cruels, broad and narrow Qualities, Bengals and Penniaſcoes, Womens & Childrens Stays, Quilted Coats, Mens & Womens worſted and cotton Hoſe, Waiſtcoat & Breeches knit Patterns, Turlington's Balſam, Stoughton's Elixir, Eau de Luce, Green and Bohea Tea, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Pepper, Ginger, Turkey Figs, Currants Raiſins, with a Variety of other Articles, at the loweſt Price for Caſh.

A good Aſſortment of BEAVER, BEAVERET, CASTOR & FELT HATTS, made & Sold *By* Daniel Jones,

At his Shop in Newbury Street, South End, *Boſton*. Where may be had;

ENGLISH GOODS; Hatter's Trimings; St. George's Stone Lime; Womens and Childrens Shoes, made by the beſt Workman in Lynn, warranted, &c. &c.

At the above Shop Caſh is given for all Sorts of FURRS and Bee's Wax.

N. B. It is deſired of all Perſons that are indebted to ſaid *Jones*, either by Book, Bond or Note, that have doubly exceeded their Time of Contract for Payment, that they would be very ſpeedy in diſcharging the ſame, or they may depend on being ſued at October Court, without further Notice.

Timothy Newell,

Has juſt imported from *London* & *Briſtol*, which he ſells at the loweſt Rates by Wholeſale and Retale, at his Shop on Dock-Square, BOSTON, viz.

BEſt Gunpowder, Shot and Flints	Window Glaſs
Nails, Brads and Tacks	A large Aſſortment of warranted Carpenter's and Joyner's Tools
Hard-metal and *London* Pewter Diſhes, Plates, Baſons and Spoons—	An Aſſortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery Wares
Tin Plates,	Pins, ſewing and darning Needles
Iron Wire of all ſizes	Cap wier
Lanthorn Leaves	
Lattin Braſs	

Beſt Bohea Tea by the Cheſt and in Caniſters, from 6 to 100 Wt.

Imported from LONDON, *by*

Richard Salter,

And to be ſold at his Shop in Cornhill, Boſton, extreme cheap for Caſh;

ENGLISH & India GOODS, and Stationary Ware, conſiſting of too many Articles to be enumerated in an Advertiſement, by Wholeſale and Retale: Alſo Women's beſt *Lynn* Shoes at 5s. the ſingle Pair, and cheaper by the Quantity; and a Quantity of the beſt 3 threaded Twine for Seines, very cheap.

JUST PUBLISHED (*At New-Haven*;) *And Sold by* EDES *and* GILL, (*Price* 2s. Lawful,)

AN ESSAY on the Nature and Foundation of *Moral Virtue* and *Obligation*. Being a ſhort Introduction to the Study of *ETHICKS*; of the Uſe of the Studens of *Yale-College*. By THOMA CLAP, M.A. Preſident of *Yale-College*, in *New-Haven*.

A good Coachman, who underſtands ſomething of the Management of a Garden and wants Employment, may hear of a Place by applying to Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

A new Suit of Sails, fit for a Schooner of about 90 or 100 Tons Burthen, cheap for Caſh: Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

By William Homes,

At his Store, No. 2. South Side of the Town Dock, (Juſt below the Swing Bridge,) *At the loweſt Rates for Caſh, or ſhort Credit;*

Freſh *Philadelphia* Flour and Barr Iron; beſt brown Sugars by the Barrel or Hundred; Loaf Sugar; choice LONDON Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, beſt Prize Indigo by the Dozen or Hundred Weight; Molaſſes; Weſt-India & New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel; New Rice; Cocoa, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Samuel A. Otis,

At Store No. 5, South Side of the Town Dock;

Ticklingburgs	Beſt Bohea TEA,
Oznabrigs	3d 4d 6d 8d 10d & 20d Nails
Engliſh & *Ruſſia* Duck	*Engliſh* and *German* Steel
6 by 8, 7 by 9, & 8 by 10 Window-Glaſs	Duck, Pigeon & Gooſe Shot
Copperas Allum	Long and ſhort Pipes
Spices of all Kinds	Indigo, Barr Iron
Cod and Mackrel Hooks and Lines	Logwood, Cotton Wool
Neting & ſeaming Twine	*New England* Rum, &c.
Beſt *Duaham* Muſtard	ALSO,
Ginger, Starch, Pepper.	A few Barrels of choice Mackrell.

N. B. New England Rum and Melaſſes at the Caſh Price, will be taken in Pay for any of the above Articles.

TO BE SOLD BY

Joſeph *and* Daniel Waldo,

At their Shop in King-Street, the lower End of the Town-Houſe;

All Sizes of Nails and Window-Glaſs, Braſs Kettles and Skillets, Powder Shot, Engliſh and German Steel, London Wool Cards, Button Stones, Earing Tops and Drops, Ring Sparks, white and red Foil for Jewellers, Braſs Handles and Eſcutcheons of various Patterns and Prices for Deſks, Cheſts of Drawers, &c. Tea Kettles, Warming and Frying Pans, together with all Sorts of PEWTER and other HARD WARES, too many to be enumerated.

N. B. CASH given for POT-ASH on the Delivery.

THE Co-partnerſhip between *Jonathan Williams* and *Samuel Auſtin* being diſſolved—THIS is to deſire all Perſons who have any lawful Demands on ſaid Company, to bring them in to ſaid *Williams* or *Auſtin*, and they ſhall be paid.—And all who are indebted to ſaid Company, are deſir'd to ſettle the ſame as ſoon as may be.

N B Said *Auſtin* continues the ſame Buſineſs at the Black Boy and Butt in Cornhill, as uſual; and ſaid *Williams* has removed to *Roxbury*, where he propoſes to carry on the ſame Buſineſs he did in *Boſton*.

Boſton, July 27, 1765. JONATHAN WILLIAMS. SAMUEL AUSTIN.

100 Quintals *Jamaica*-FISH, to be Sold for Caſh or Molaſſes. Inquire of Mr. *John Gould*, in Back-Street.

TO BE SOLD,

A very good Pair of Curricle Horſes, or exchanged for a good Coach Horſe that can be recommended. Inquire of the Printers.

Providence, Auguſt 8, 1765.

NOtice is hereby given to all Perſons, Creditors to the Eſtate of *William Antram*, of *Providence*, in the Colony of *Rhode-Iſland*, Diſtiller, that we the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſions by the Superior Court of ſaid Colony, on a Commiſſion of Bankruptcy awarded by ſaid Court againſt ſaid *Antram*, that they are hereby deſired to bring in to us and prove their reſpective Claims againſt ſaid Eſtate, on or before the Thirtieth Day of *April* next, (being the utmoſt Time allowed in ſaid Commiſſion for that Purpoſe) in order to have an equal Diſtribution agreeable to Law. Attendance will be given for ſaid Purpoſe on the laſt Saturday of every Month till ſaid Time, at the Dwelling-Houſe of *George Jackſon* in *Providence*, and at other Times occaſionally.

James Nightingale.
James Angel.
George Jackſon.
} Commiſſioners

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL. *in Queen-Street.* 1765.